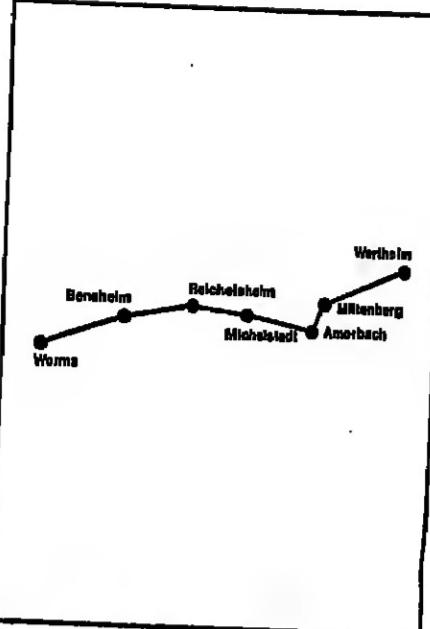


Routes to tour in Germany



The Nibelungen Route



German roede will get you there — to the Odenwald wood, for instance, where events in the Nibelungen sage, the mediaeval German heroic epic, are said to have taken place. Sagas may have little basis in reality, but these woods about 30 miles south of Frankfurt could well have witnessed gaiety and tragedy in days gone by. In Worme, on the left bank of the Rhine, people lived 5,000 years ago. From the 5th century AD the kings of Burgundy held court there, going hunting in the Odenwald.

With a little imagination you can feel yourself taken back into the past and its tales and exploits. Drive from Wertheim on the Main via Miltenberg and Amorbach to Michelstadt, with its 15th century half-timbered Rathaus. Cross the Rhine after Bensheim and take a look at the 11th to 12th century Romanesque baalice in Worms.

Visit Germany and let the Nibelungen Route be your guide.

- 1 The Hagen Monument in Worme
- 2 Miltenberg
- 3 Odenwald
- 4 Michelstadt
- 5 Wertheim

DZT DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE
FÜR TOURISMUS EV.
Beethovenstrasse 69, D-6000 Frankfurt/M.



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The German Tribune

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My second year - No. 1095 - By air.

Missiles: Washington and Moscow try again

Preparations are under way in Washington and Moscow for the next round of Geneva talks on limiting medium-range missiles in Europe. They, like their predecessors, fail to give results; missile modernisation must go ahead in Western Europe as planned from the end of the year. It will involve 108 Pershing 2s, all in Federal Republic of Germany, and Cruise missiles, to be stationed in West Germany, Holland, Germany and Italy.

No one can yet say for sure that missile modernisation will definitely have to go ahead.

The Soviet Union may yet agree in Geneva to a compromise with a West limited by the extent of the Russian missile build-up.

The terms negotiated could obviate the need to station new missiles in Western Europe, either totally or partly.

None is represented at the Geneva talks. The decisions will be taken in Bonn and Washington. But Western missile modernisation cannot go ahead without Bonn's approval.

West Germans, whichever party is in power in Bonn, have a special interest in ensuring that East and West agree. It is not just a matter of anxiety over domestic controversy that is bound to go in connection with any stationing of new nuclear missiles.

We are bound to wonder what will happen in the wake of missile modernisation by the West: a fresh arms build-up by the Soviet Union, fresh Western calls for military counter-measures? Will the race never end?

It is hardly surprising that the Kohl government, again like its predecessors, tries to promote progress at the Geneva talks.

Bonnie has certainly made sure of one thing. Hours after the March general election Chancellor Kohl frankly said that the new missiles would be based in Germany if the talks broke down.

He not only made this point to eleventh German TV viewers. He went to make it equally clear to the United States and, during his visit to Moscow last month, to the Soviet Union.

But that alone would not be politics if it did not mean influencing decisions rather than simply accepting them.

Chancellor Kohl and Foreign Minister Genscher have shown themselves to influence events. Last spring he persuaded President Reagan to abandon his insistence on the zero option.

Instead of insisting on all or nothing, no Soviet SS-20s in return for no

Western medium-range missiles, the United States mooted an interim solution.

The chief US delegate, Paul Nitze, sounded out terms in the last round of Geneva talks: an equal number of warheads on either side ranging from 50 to 450.

Bonn has recently tried again to influence developments. First Herr Genscher, then Herr Kohl called for reconsideration of the walk in the woods proposal in preparation for the next round of talks, which are due to begin on 6 September.

This proposal was a compromise sounded out by the US and Soviet delegations at Geneva, Paul Nitze and Yuli Kvitinskiy, in July 1982.

The West was to abandon plans to station Pershing 2 in Europe and make do with 75 Cruise missile launcher facilities, each with four single-warhead missiles.

In return the East was to make do with 75 SS-20 systems, with three warheads each, aimed at targets in Western Europe, while the number of medium-range missiles in Asia was to be frozen.

The walk in the woods proposal was rejected first by Moscow, then by Washington. But it was not shelved once and for all.

In January it was aired in public by George Rostow, who was sacked by President Reagan as head of the US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

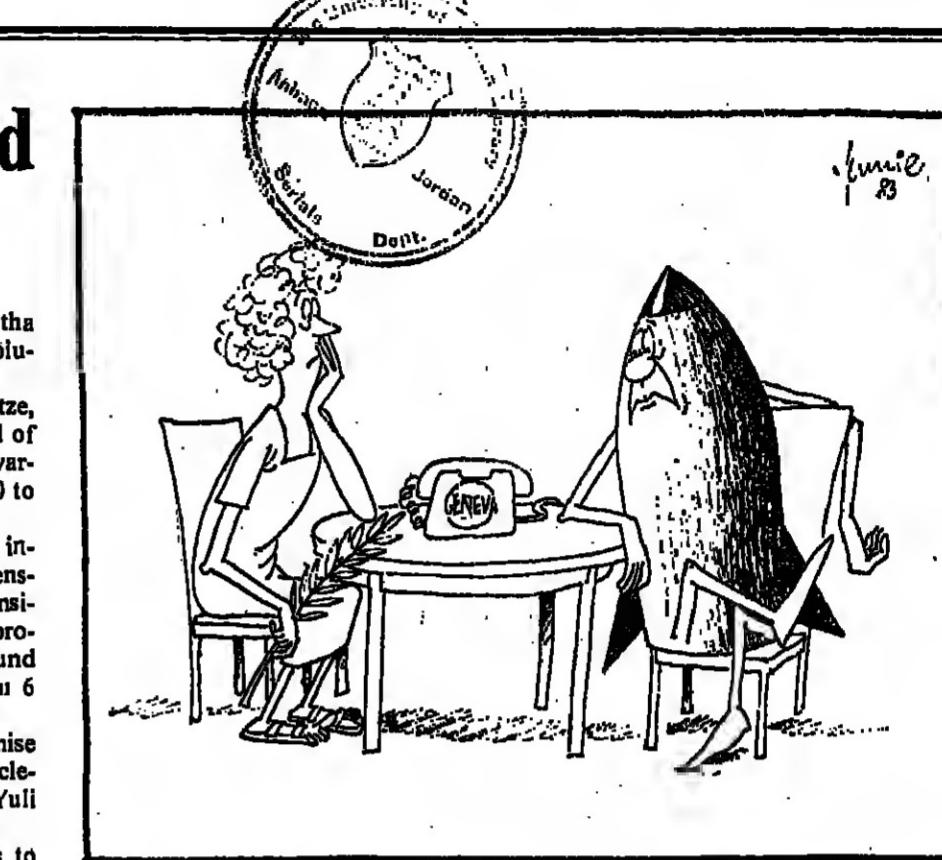
It has since remained on the agenda, and not for nothing. It would not only be a politically advantageous compromise but also a meaningful limitation of the Soviet missile threat to Western Europe.

Above all, the walk in the woods proposal fuelled hopes of disregarding for a while the problem of British and French nuclear missiles.

The Soviet Union has made the Geneva talks grind to a halt over this issue, which Herr Genscher will have had in mind in saying:

"I believe the Soviet Union has cause for reconsidering whether the result might not indeed be an acceptable outcome for us."

This point is certainly the crucial one at which the Geneva talks have marked



(Cartoon: Mussel/Frankfurter Rundschau)
consideration of British and French nuclear weapons at the Geneva talks was an objective necessity with regard to Soviet security interests.

But why has it only been the case since February 1982?

Besides, the Soviet leaders ought to know their Europe well enough to realise that as long as they insist on this demand there can be no question of a compromise in Geneva.

It would be unacceptable for the United States and equally unacceptable for Britain, France and Bonn.

The Russians have enough strategic weapons to cover both US targets and the Anglo-French mini-detente without needing to rely on the SS-20.

There would only be any point in discussing the British and French missiles at the Start talks on strategic arms reduction.

They have nothing to do with the debate on medium-range missiles, as the Soviet Union originally assured Bonn Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in no uncertain terms.

No-one knows exactly what came over the Russians when they decided to resurrect the problem.

Until December 1981 the Soviet leaders excluded British and French missiles from the medium-range agenda.

They have since been increasingly insistent on them being included, especially since Mr Andropov took over as Soviet leader.

The Soviet Defence Minister, Marshal Ustinov, may have announced that

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■ POLITICS

Berlin mayor von Weizsäcker tipped as future Bonn head of state



Will Richard von Weizsäcker be the next Bonn head of state? Karl Carstens is not standing for re-election next spring and his is one of several names that are regularly mooted.

Few would deny that Herr von Weizsäcker, who is currently Governing Mayor of West Berlin, is the man most likely to succeed.

His name has the best ring politically and he would probably enjoy the widest-ranging support, as he well realises.

It is an open secret that Herr von Weizsäcker, 63, would like nothing better than a term as head of state in Bonn.

But he prefers to exercise restraint. "You don't stand for selection as a candidate for President," he says. You are named.

He recently dropped a mysterious hint to journalists at a working dinner at which asparagus was served.

Asparagus growers, he said, had to tend their beds for three years before harvesting a crop. Political hints also took time to mature.

Next year he will have been mayor of Berlin for three years. So speculation is rife.

Christian and Free Democratic leaders who are in a position to say who might be chosen as their candidate are keeping their views to themselves.

There are obvious reasons why, yet now and again hints are leaked to the effect that a Cabinet reshuffle is envisaged in connection with the appointment of a successor to President Carstens.

So something everyone claims to want to avoid might yet happen. The next head of state might not be the best man for the job.

He could be the most convenient candidate from the viewpoint of party politics and political infighting between the parties.

Villa Hammerschmidt, the President's official residence in Bonn, could end up being a shunting yard for the Chancellor's Office, as a member of the CDU executive committee in Bonn puts it.

Other names put forward are those of Alfred Dregger, the CDU/CSU leader in the Bundestag, and Rainer Barzel, the Bundestag Speaker.

The Chancellor is said to be keen to replace Herr Dregger by his longstanding personal friend Heiner Geissler, who is currently Minister of Family Affairs and CDU general secretary.

Herr Barzel's name is being mentioned inasmuch as he would be a less controversial choice than Herr Dregger, who could then take over as Speaker in his place.

Less is now heard of another hopeful, Bavarian Education Minister Hans Maier, who was long felt to be a likely successor.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher seems an even less likely head of state (he would be pushed upstairs to make way for Franz Josef Strauss at the Foreign Office).

Denominational considerations must, of course, be borne in mind. The Protoc-

tant Church takes a dim view of a Roman Catholic head of state.

Its argument is that Herr Dregger, Herr Barzel or Herr Maier as President would mean Catholics held all major political appointments in Bonn.

The Chancellor, the President and the Bundestag Speaker would all be Catholics, whereas the population is roughly half-Catholic, half-Protestant.

Understandably, the Protestant Church would prefer to see Herr von Weizsäcker, a former moderator of the Protestant Church Assembly, as head of state.

There are signs that the Social Democrats might be prepared to forgo a candidate of their own and support Christian Democrat von Weizsäcker if he were to stand.

It is an open secret that Herr von Weizsäcker, 63, would like nothing better than a term as head of state in Bonn.

He is felt by representatives of various shades of political opinion to be capable of preventing polarisation, especially a split between the older and the younger generation.

Possible successors such as Eberhard Diepgen, CDU leader in the city council, or Finance Senator Gerhard Kunz, are still too young, too inexperienced and too little known.

They may command substantial influence within the city's CDU but they are colourless in the impression they otherwise convey.

Home Affairs Senator Heinrich Lummer, who enjoys wide CDU support, is secretly fancied by many in Berlin if there is to be a change at the top.

He has gained authority during his term as mayor of Berlin and he is an open-minded man with conservative-liberal, common-sense views.

Richard von Weizsäcker is one of the few politicians who still has access to the young in an age when many members of the younger generation will no longer have anything to do with the established parties and their policies.

But what would happen in Berlin if he were to return to Bonn? He led the CDU to power there in 1981 after 30 years in Opposition.

If he were to stand for re-election as mayor the Christian Democrats could be sure of holding on to the city in 1985.

The Social Democrats would certainly stand little chance of ousting the current coalition of Christian and Free Democrats.

Under his leadership there may have been political missteps. There may be a CDU local government mafia (just as there used to be an SPD one).

Dilemma for Carstens

Continued from page 2

connection with an official visit to East Berlin.

It must clearly be recalled that for Bonn and the Western Allies East Berlin remains part of a city with special Four-Power status.

For the GDR and the Warsaw Pact countries East Berlin forms part of the GDR in terms of international law.

Experience has shown that the GDR uses to the limit any protocol leeway the West allows it on this issue to lend support to its own propaganda viewpoint on the status of East Berlin.

If he quietly overrides past misgivings on legal niceties and accepts the invitation to visit East Berlin there will doubtless be a risk of undermining the Western viewpoint and providing the GDR with an argument by which to call into question the status of West Berlin.

Bonn politicians have accordingly always taken good care not to hold high-level meetings with GDR leaders in East Berlin.

Willy Brandt conferred with GDR Premier Willi Stoph in Erfurt in 1970. Helmut Schmidt held talks with Herr

but these drawbacks are more than outweighed by Weizsäcker's glamour, popularity and international prestige, and the CDU rely on him as a figurehead because there is such a wide gap between the reality and what he is felt to stand for.

It is doubtful whether another politician would command the authority to frame certain political views, such as his liberal, against-the-CDU-traditional viewpoint on migrant workers.

In the Berlin CDU he leads, his liberal views command no more than minority support, and this minority dreads the thought of him leaving.

Party-political strategists, who are for the most part right-wingers, are afraid of something different: an overt struggle for power to take his place.

Many would feel he was leaving the city too soon after a mere three years as mayor.

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Von Weizsäcker looks at Kohl

Union, since coming Rhineland-Palatinate to take sent assignment.

She is a determined old device will presumably be relied on to stick to cies for which Herr von

A majority of Berliners hoppy to see him go, but shown they would be kept in line us head of state.

He has persistently been able to oppose Mayor von Weizsäcker and take political decisions the mayor later had to reverse, on migrant workers.

Yet Herr von Weizsäcker would probably join forces with the Free Democrats in ensuring that Herr Lummer was not elected his successor.

So whether he stands for President will partly depend on whether he succeeds in finding an alternative leader for West Berlin who looks likely to lead the party to victory at the polls in 1985.

In this context increasing mention is made of Education Senator Hanns-Rene Laurien, who has steadily gained support, even from the Teachers'

THE ARMS RACE

The state of play in Europe

Nuclear medium-and short-range weapons systems in Europe		Nato	
Missiles range 1000-5500 km	SS-20, 5500 km, total so far 1080 (360 launching systems, each with 3 warheads; 243 systems in Europe) SS-4, SS-5	729 ca. 300	5721
Total		over 1000	16721
Missiles range 500-1000 km	SS-12 (Scalboard) to be replaced by SS-22 (900-1000 km) Scud B to be replaced by SS-23 (250-500 km)	100 550	100 (77)
Total		550	100 (77)
Missiles range 80-200 km	Frog 7, to be replaced by SS-21 (80-120 km)	650	Honest John or Lance (110 km)
Guns, artillery range 30 km		300	Extent of reduction not yet known
Fighter aircraft land-based	(Badger, Blinder, Fishbed, Fitter, Flagger, Fencer, Brewer)	up to 2800	(F 111, Vulcan, F-4, F-104, Jaguar, Buccaneer)
		up to 800	

The counts are of warheads, apart from the aircraft. Most of the aircraft carry one. Only the larger carry two or three.
Main source: Nato General Secretariat, 1982.
References "to be replaced by" and bracketed figures mean if and when deployment of Nato missiles, in accordance with the 1978 double decision, is carried out.

Much the same can be expected of the successor system, the SS-22.

Western officers feel the Soviet Union might switch to locating the SS-22 further forward for political effect. But in military terms that would make little sense.

In the past Russia has kept this, the most powerful weapon at its army's disposal, at a safe distance and in keeping with its range.

There are no targets for the SS-12 or SS-22 in Western Europe that could not be covered equally well or better by the medium-range SS-20.

Soviet short-range guided missiles are not an additional threat over and above the one posed by the SS-20.

In peacetime the headquarters of a front is in the Soviet Union, not in a satellite state. The Scalboard has so far been located with the new missile system for years. They are the SS-21 as replacement for the Frog 7, the SS-22 as replacement for the Scud and SS-23 as a replacement for the Scud.

It would be another matter altogether if the Soviet Union were to agree to a zero option in respect of the SS-20. The shorter-range missiles, especially the SS-22, would then attain political importance.

The chart shows the extent of Soviet nuclear arms aimed at targets in Western Europe in comparison with similar or comparable Western systems.

Numbers refer to warheads in the case of missiles and field artillery. Where aircraft are concerned the number of warheads will probably not be much higher than the number of delivery systems.

The chart does not list the naval nuclear capacity of either side, such as fleet air arm planes on land or on board aircraft carriers and missiles on board submarines, in European waters.

The deployment of naval aircraft against European land targets depends on too many factors to be included in an overall comparison of strength.

They include mobility, number and distance of aircraft carriers from the coast, the density of anti-aircraft cover, penetration capacity and the degree of competition from enemy naval forces.

The figures include British nuclear capacity, but not the French deterrent. But the overall impression would not be substantially different if they were to include French short-range missiles, US naval aircraft and Soviet naval aircraft and nuclear submarines stationed off the coast of Europe.

The Soviet Union is known to have a clear advantage over the West in medium-range missiles and conventional forces. The chart shows that it has the edge over the West in short-range nuclear devices too.

In all arms categories important for Europe the East has a much higher capacity than the West. Field artillery is the sole exception.

Either the Soviet Union would agree to the idea and the whole world would be the winner, or the Russians would say no, and at least we should know who was to blame.

Illusions would be dispelled. Everyone would know where they stood and why. So why not? The Bonn government is doing well to make the point.

In Moscow Herr Kohl told Mr Andreopoulos that when he slammed the door behind him in anger as a little boy his mother used to say: "Do what you want but you're going to have to come back through that same door."

No Bonn government can afford to lay itself open to accusations of not having done all it could to keep the door to a negotiated compromise open.

Günther Olliges
Christoph Bertram
(Die Zeit, 5 August 1983)

The Geneva missiles talks

Continued from page 1

tem on effect it doesn't have an cannot have.

The deterrent effect will not go by the board should Pershing 2s not be stationed in Germany. Conversely, stationing them would not lead straight to nuclear war, as the Soviets believe.

The Pershing 2 can't decapitate the Soviet Union, if only because it lacks the range to do so. Besides, 108 single-warhead missiles are simply not enough for a first strike.

He will also know that people in the GDR will regard any visit to East Berlin less as upgrading their regime than as a sign that they have not been written out of the West.

So he must arrive at a solemn meeting without undermining Western interests nor insults or upsets those invited.

Regardless whether he accepts the invitation, Pershing 2s will have to reach a political decision.

It will be one that has little to do with matters of prestige and status and everything to do with the reality of divided Europe.

In making this proviso he was merely

stating the obvious. Talks are still in progress and everyone must be keen to avoid narrowing the leeway for negotiation by going categorically on one point or another.

What damage would be done if the Americans were to resurrect the walk in woods option?

No harm whatever would be done if they were to say they were setting aside all their previous misgivings in a further bid to reach agreement.

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■ THE MEDIA

American cable TV crucial in bid to change hackneyed images of Germany

Much of America's image of Germany stems from third rate TV production with monocled officers shouting *Achtung!* as in the series *Hogan's Heroes* that has for years been coming into the living rooms of millions of Americans.

The picture many Americans have of Germany and the Germans is commendably lopsided. And the American media are extremely selective when reporting on Germany.

"Just about the only time our media say something about the Federal Republic of Germany is when terrorists attack our military bases, hurl stones at politicians, etc. You can well imagine that this makes for a pretty unbalanced picture," writes Douglas B. Sherman in a letter to Radio *Deutsche Welle*, the Voice of Germany.

It is obvious that this must lead to irritations and misunderstandings. For instance: the Peace Movement and demonstrations against the deployment of US missiles in Germany brand all Germans as pacifists or neutralists in the eyes of the American public.

Yet we Germans regard ourselves as a stable, democratic country and a dependable partner of the Western world. We are dismayed at the fact that none of this has been recognised on the other side of the Atlantic although our world is flooded with information and although there have been millions of person-to-person contacts between Germans and Americans.

Experts have a surprisingly simple explanation for this phenomenon.

Prejudices, they say, are almost impossible to eradicate once they have struck root in the public's mind.

This is so because people tend to ignore anything that does not fit into their preconceived concept.

The fight against prejudices calls for a long campaign of sound argument. Therefore, nobody wanting to correct the picture of Germany in America should hope for quick results.

Cultural exchanges and seminars can be helpful, but it is doubtful whether they can reach 200 million Americans. More likely, they will influence only the participants.

At least, this is how Martin Eisässer, a high-ranking Bonn Foreign Office official, sees it.

"Television is the only realistic way of reaching a broad public in the USA," he says.

And since this view has been confirmed by other experts, *Deutsche Welle*, one of Germany's two radio stations that broadcast abroad (*Deutsch-Wadlung* is the other), has started producing tailor-made and informative TV programmes for the USA.

The Voice of Germany can fall back on many years of shortwave broadcasting experience, including a special North America programme broadcast daily since 1962.

In addition, there is the transcription service which provides 177 American radio stations with some 20,000 tapes a year.

Naturally, the *Deutsche Welle* planners are also drawing on the experience of other institutions that have tried to place German TV productions with American networks.



Though they have been successful to some extent, the response has been relatively meagre.

Martin Eisässer: "We are almost non-existent on American TV."

But the mammoth and seemingly so rigid American TV market has opened up somewhat lately.

Surprisingly, the British (*The English Channel*), the French (*Téléfrance USA*), the Irish, Italians, Greeks, Scandinavians and Dutch have managed to break into what seemed a closed shop — and that with programmes that are not specifically American.

This is due to the enormous spread of cable and satellite TV.

Almost the whole of the United States and Canada has been hooked up to the cable TV system.

There are close to 5,000 cable networks in the USA alone, serving the 80 million subscribing households.

It therefore stands to reason that there is a huge demand for programmes. In fact, even biggish calibre and specialised programmes are now more and more in demand.

The test programmes were examined as to their suitability by three cable sys-

tems on the East Coast, and on the West Coast.

Subsequent polls showed

that 47 per cent said they would

have two hours. 69 per cent

would be glad to receive them

permanently.

The prospects for German

programmes on American cable

is good, making the closing

of the gap feasible.

There are sufficient sub-

programmes to fill the num-

ber of 150 hours a year,

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Brunswick airport and five regional

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■ THE ENVIRONMENT

Trees keep on dying as experts keep on trying to find out why

Forestry officials all over the country are going their rounds to take stock of what is left of Germany's dying woods and forests.

By the time their findings are available this autumn they will be out of date. Foresters used to plan in terms of centuries. They now no longer recognise their woods after a fortnight's boilday.

The Bonn Interior Ministry has invited top-ranking environmental officials from the Common Market countries, Austria and Switzerland to Bavaria for a fact-finding tour.

They flew round the state from the Bayerischer Wald to the Fichtelgebirge and saw for themselves, from the air and on the ground, what the head of the Swiss environmental protection agency termed a tragedy.

Bavarian forestry exports are afraid that the damage to timber stocks in the state may have increased tenfold over 1982. Fifty per cent would then be hit.

It is not just the extent of the damage that has increased. Trees are also dying faster. Fir trees can take years to die; spruces can die in a few weeks, and the spruce is by far the most important pine tree grown in Germany.

Deciduous trees are also increasingly affected, especially beech.

There are clearly a variety of causes. The Bavarian Forest is for the most part not unduly affected by acid rain pollution from power station chimneys.

Yet the ozone count reached record levels when nitrous oxide smog is blown north-east from Munich toward the Czech border.

Trees are dying that have the benefit of the best possible soil, ample supplies of water and ideal weather. It began at high altitudes and has now spread to trees on lower ground.

Even worse, trees that are only a few years old are yellowing and dying. To the untrained eye the woods still look green, but appearances are deceptive.

In the Fichtelgebirge area, further west, there are districts where the woods are already dead. Skeleton tree trunks look very much like photons seen in the forests in Czechoslovakia.

Air deaths

Continued from page 8

14 for swift-engined aircraft and five as against three for helicopters.

That naturally leads to a drastic increase in the ratio of fatalities to hours logged.

Last year there were 14,236 private planes, including 6,194 glider, in the Federal Republic of Germany. That was more than any other country in Europe, possibly including the Soviet Union.

Britain, which was No. 2, trailed with only half as many.

Air space in Germany is very limited, being restricted by many areas out of bounds to private pilots for military reasons.

So it is all the more important for them to take every conceivable precaution. Only pilots who are careful can fairly claim the open skies demanded by AOPA.

Rudolf Metzler
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 29 July 1983)



Pollution readings in this part of Bavaria tell a tale of high sulphur dioxide counts, mainly from West German power station chimneys, but also from the East.

Foresters no longer dare risk thinning out the woods. Where dead wood has cleared the trees that are still alive and well soon take ill and die, which would seem to indicate that atmospheric pollution is to blame.

The experts still have no explanation for the simultaneous effect, or so it seems, of sulphur dioxide and ozone from nitrous oxides as the cause of death.

All that is known for sure is that both substances are extremely poisonous for plant life. The situation is by no means improved by salting of roads in winter.

Up to 300 metres on either side of roads treated in this way the salt eats into the forest topsoil. Alongside a trunk road in the Fichtelgebirge region a salt count 100 times higher than the normal has been registered.

Forest-owners are increasingly being urged to take action, but they are at a loss how to deal with the problem. The chemical industry hopes to make a handsome profit from sales of fertiliser.

But scientists and forestry officials

Bonn's decision to take the lead in Europe and insist on lead-free fuel for new cars (and clean-air exhausts) from 1986 is accepted in the Common Market as a legitimate move taken in self-defence.

Fertiliser might arguably be when sparingly applied to woods which saplings are being grown for reforestation, always and will still grow.

Hopes of giving dying woods

more care to keep them alive until the air over Germany

again are certainly not based

on the work of their forebears.

That leaves the possibility up environmentalists' legislation in the ink has hardly had time to dry.

Suggestions of this kind have

been proposed by Franz Josef

Kohl to grasp the initiative.

Bonn is in favour of a uniform grade

of lead-free fuel (and not super and premium grades), as in the United States.

Consideration is even being given to reassessing road tax on motor vehicles.

In America clean-air regulations have

been in force for nearly a decade, and

only about 40 per cent of cars have

so far been converted to lead-free fuel.

In Germany the authorities feel they

cannot afford to let matters slide for

this length of time.

In Bavaria's dying forests Carl-Dieter

Spranger, state secretary at the Bonn

Interior Ministry, outlined to his for-

ignants a catalogue of measures aimed at sparing the trees.

Forest-owners are increasingly being

urged to take action, but they are at a

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chemical industry hopes to make a

handsome profit from sales of fertiliser.

But scientists and forestry officials

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 29 July 1983)

feel it would be absurd to prove a fatal dose of fertiliser.

The woods have laboriously acclimatised themselves to acid soil, and what good can do when trees are no longer taking or retaining nutrients?

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when sparingly applied to woods which saplings are being grown for reforestation, always and will still grow.

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(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 29 July 1983)

THE ARTS

Erich Heckel and the Brücke connection

Four woodcuts with their variety of contrast, especially his variations on the theme of model Fräulein, are among the highlights of graphic art by the Brücke group.

Heckel preferred people and nature as subjects. He painted people full of unconstrained joie de vivre, initially in wild colour and with spontaneous verve, later composed in a more controlled manner.

His Reclining Girl of 1909 is a good example, but he was also capable of painting psychologically more profound portrayals of problematic characters, such as his Two Men at a Table, 1912, based on Dostoevsky, or his Woman Conversations triptych of 1913.

Throughout his life he was fascinated by the circus. He also felt close ties with nature, as expressed in his paintings of the Moritzburg ponds and the many landscapes he painted at, for instance, Dangast on the North Sea coast.

His Glassy Day, 1913, is a masterpiece in which, as in Feininger's work, water, the sky and the clouds are combined in crystalline forms.

So Fellbach can fairly claim to have filled a gap in the market and a gap in terms of information.

Artists have to earn a living and sculptors arguably have the hardest time of all. Architects nowadays provide them with little to do, while monuments are not in much demand.

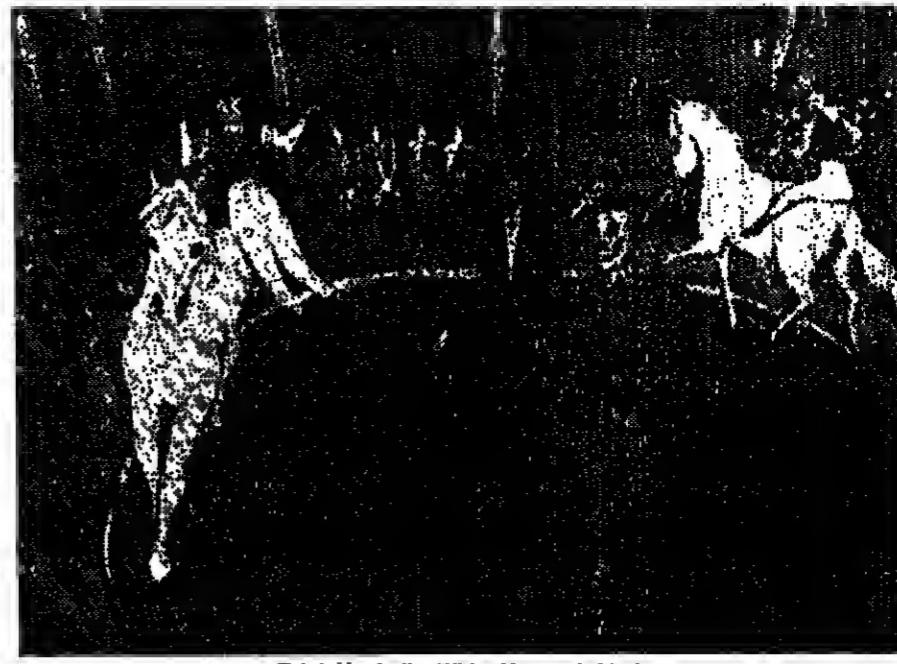
No-one these days, apart, that is, from committed art-lovers and collectors, buys small works of sculpture around the home.

Yet in many ways small sculpture could help to make friends again for the larger variety. Its role is similar to that of graphics in relation to painting.

In the Third Reich over 700 of his paintings were banned from German museums. After the war he was appointed to a chair at the Karlsruhe college of art and made a member of the Order of Merit.

These and other honours were bestowed on him to make partial amends. He died on 27 January 1970 aged 86.

Rudolf Lange
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 30 July 1983)



Erich Heckel's 'White Horse', 1921.

(Photos: catalogue)

Small sculpture: something a little more intimate

Fellbach, near Stuttgart, is holding its second triennale of small sculpture. It is an experiment that has proved popular with artists and the public alike.

Only work done over the past three years is on show. Foreign sculptors have been invited to take part this time: Dutch and Polish.

This is to be a regular feature of the triennale in future, with work being exhibited from two foreign countries, one in Western, one in Eastern Europe.

There are 74 exhibits by 16 Polish artists on show, and 50 works by 14 Dutch artists. So the 204 exhibits by 98 German artists are generously displayed.

In styles and topics there are few differences between German and foreign exhibits. Small sculpture is international in appearance and technique.

It uses and combines a wide range of materials, and that distinguishes it from traditional small sculpture.

Bronze and cement, asbestos, rubber, glass, wood, brass, marble, iron and steel, ceramics, leather and silk: manier of synthetic materials are combined to produce the most varied designs and structures.

Susanne Frick, for instance, poses a terracotta figurine of a naturalistic-looking woman inside a small glass box and calls the result Bus Stop.

Edward Lazikowski puts together imaginative structures made of wood, canvas and pieces of string.

Ulli Lamp makes clothes out of wood, while the electronic wire constructions of Peter Vogel start to play music when you get anywhere near them.

It may generally be said that work representing figures and objects bear witness to more "inner monumentality" than abstract objects.

The work of Richard Hess, Lothar Fischer, Rudolf Daudorff, Adam Myjak, Barbara Falender and Jürgen Walosz come in the first category.

Abstract work, which performs small sculpture's equally important ornamental function, is represented by the exhibits of Erich Hauser, Uli Pohl, Renate Holleit, K. H. Franke and Hans Geipel.

Yet both are frequently no more than miniaturised repetitions of larger objects, and that is not necessarily the point of small sculpture.

Eo Plunien

(Die Welt, 20 July 1983)



A small example: Richard Hess 'David and Goliath III'

■ OPERA

Bayreuth boos for Briton's version of Wagner's 'Ring'

The first three parts of the *Ring der Nibelungen* earned some applause at the Bayreuth Wagner Festival, but the *Götterdämmerung* finale ended with massive boos and applause.

Since the director, Sir Peter Hall, did not take the curtain call until after the *Götterdämmerung*, he had to hear the brunt of the pent-up disengagement.

While Wagnerians paid enthusiastic tribute to conductor Sir Georg Solti's debut in Bayreuth, Sir Peter and designer William Dudley became the butt of the audience's outrage.

The quality differences of the staging as a whole matched the public's reaction.

The direction was so much worse than the music impossible to speak of a cohesive unit.

This quality gap is surprising because Sir Peter and Sir Georg have always regarded themselves as a team. They had agreed to abide by the conductor's intentions and there had apparently never been any problems on that score.

In a press conference after *Siegfried*, the conductor told newsmen that "Sir Peter is not my puppet."

Even so, the chasm between the two components, music and staging, is wider than ever before in the 32-year history of the "new" Bayreuth.

The asset side of the lopsided balance sheet: Sir Georg Solti did not only bring world format to Bayreuth — as demonstrated in *Götterdämmerung* — but he is also a conductor with a Wagner obsession.

In his decades of conducting Wagner he has familiarised himself with every detail and, what's more, he loves the romantic beauty and dramatic impact of this music.

In *Götterdämmerung* it was again the roaring passions in the deathly maze of guilt and destiny that Solti instilled with life in a mythological marathon: the underhanded intrigues of the power-hungry Nibelung son Hagen; the betrayed blood brotherhood of Gunther and Siegfried; the betrayal of love and faith; the sinister murder in the Odenwald; the shameful end of *Götter* magnificence and pride; the whispering murmur of runes.

Solti is a thoroughbred musician, is both sensitive and vehement in settling off such theatrical fireworks of emotion.

These fireworks of emotions reach their climax in *Die Walküre*, making a superlative in *Götterdämmerung* impossible.

This shows the shortcomings of Solti's interpretation: those who plunge into the depths of sensuality must exhaust themselves sooner than those who think in terms of the intellectual context.

Sir Georg Solti conducted four magnificent operas, loosely linked by a colourful music mosaic.

The intellectual structure of the tetralogy, its architecture, world theatre perspective and even its demonical mythology barely revealed themselves in his interpretation.

It was thus not only the staging that fell short of doing justice to the tragic aspects of *The Ring*.

And even the orchestra conducted by Sir Georg only skirted the essence with its brilliant music.

As a comparison: The intimate despair at Siegfried's funeral procession in Pierre Boulez's version and the nearness to death of this music when conducted by Karl Böhm. And under Knapperbusch the audience could feel and distil a universal tragedy from this death march.

Under Solti, the victoriously pathetic waka sounded like something dating back to a time Bayreuth would rather forget.



In the eye of the storm: From left Sir Peter Hall, Sir Georg Solti, William Dudley

(Photo: Festspiel Bayreuth)

Medicine

Studies reveal that unemployment can lead to an early grave

studies suggest that unemployment is a health risk. Deaths in one or two years of a country's entry into recession.

British delegate, Dr Farrow, told World Congress on Psychosomatics during the studies showed that the length of unemployment varied.

Those who worked solely to earn money were affected far less than people identified with their jobs.

However, even those who worked

only for money did regard their

work more than an economic necessity.

Haugland sang mightily in his employment broke up the day, probably.

Hildegarde Behrens, who acts and helps social status.

Three Brünnhildes for the final consequences to health when all

were removed could be serious.

Manfred Jung (Siegfried) was told about psychosocial disorders connected with unemployment; increased tobacco and alcohol consumption, depression with suicides, and psychosomatic problems such as insomnia, headaches, skin rashes and asthma. Women and children became more prone to health problems.

The singers will still have to improve their interpretation roles if Hall's directions help.

In the first year it was planned to conduct a study involving more than 1,000 people.

Regarding those who were out of work because of ill health in the first year, it turned out that there were considerable health differences between the employed and the jobless.

Since the technical equipment

Ring was the costliest ever (£500,000), it will have to be even more effective and imaginative.

Romanticism was also considered aesthetically more appealing (Ponnelle).

Sir Peter Hall will have to severing the umbilical cord to Solti if he is to implement Wagner ideas.

And festival manager Wolfgang

Werner will have to put up with the question whether the private theatre a musician should be permitted to remain in Bayreuth in future.

The staging shortcomings were high a price to pay in meeting condition. He said: "I wanted a beautiful Ring just once in my life."

Claims success. The number of dismissals due to alcoholism has declined.

The project began in 1975, employees admitted they had an alcohol problem. Since then, 124 have managed

to get off the bottle, which is said to be better ratio than achieved in other programmes dealing with alcohol.

Comparative figures are not given but a social worker at the company says

there have been 64 dismissals for alcoholism during the trial period, only one in the past six months.

Personnel manager Dietz-Cornelius

says workers used to cover up alcoholics out of a misguided sense of solidarity.

Disciplinary measures and seek

the rule when it was no longer possible to cover up.

It soon became obvious that this nothing to help. Nor did it help un-

derstanding that even the smallest sip could lead to a relapse.

He is also told dismissal might result from a refusal to take treatment.

Subsequent talks are usually also attended by the company doctor, a social worker and representatives of the works council and the personnel department.

EDICINE



(Photo: DPA)

Medicine

This transpired not only from day-to-day practical experience with the frame

of mind of those who were genuinely looking for work and got turned down time and again over many months; it also transpired from the stress theory whereby this type of frustration posed a major health hazard.

But stress in itself did not cause sickness, as Professor Steinbach of Bonn recently told a German Medical Association congress in Montecatini Terme. He suggested that "stress" is a widespread bad term with a negative connotation.

People called everything they didn't like "stress".

But when Hans Selye introduced

"stress" as a medical term, he intended this to mean any psychological and physical emergency reaction to a challenge that enables man to perform beyond normal. What he meant was therefore something positive: top performance in sport, exams or a challenging but satisfying job.

This suggests that there is some truth to the old truism: the nature of the sickness is less important than who has it, Professor Aitken of Edinburgh told the congress.

He stressed that poor social and economic living conditions rank among the most important risk factors. Unemployment aggravates these conditions still further.

He suggested, however, that economic aspects are not the only ones to pose a hazard.

Dr Farrow said the mere fear of losing a job could impose a major psychological strain. This made a rise in coronary disorders likely among older workers.

He cited the close link between dissatisfaction at work or joblessness and cardiovascular disorders.

In 1977, Hans Schaefer and Maria Blohmke pointed to the interplay between dissatisfaction at work and coronary disorders in their book *Herkunft durch psychosozialen Stress* (Coronary Disease through psycho-Social Stress).

Professor Siegrist cited unloved work

or work below one's own ability as prime examples of negative stress.

In such situations, the human body's biochemical reactions were different from those in situations of "normal" stress.

A person who thought that he could cope with a threat or a challenge reacted with more alertness, a heightened fighting spirit and sometimes anger and aggressiveness.

This had to do with an activation of the involuntary nervous system and, as a result, increased output of the hormone catecholamine.

On the other hand, people who found themselves defenceless in the face of a threat — especially the threat to social status — were marked by an increased production of not only catecholamine but cortisol as well.

This created a hormonal imbalance in the body which, if it kept recurring, could adversely affect the cardiovascular system. Blood pressure rose, the pulse rate quickened, the fat metabolism speeded up and the blood became more viscous.

Animal experiments had shown a number of additional changes that contributed to arteriosclerosis and so increased the risk of heart attack.

These "bio-psychosocial mechanisms" are only just beginning to be researched, Professor Siegrist told the meeting.

He called for long-term studies that would show how emotional reactions (as in the case of frustrated efforts to find work and social decline) upset the hormonal balance and eventually led to organic illness.

A study he and his team made, involving people who had suffered heart attacks, showed that more than 20 per cent of them were exposed to such negative stress situations — more than twice as many as in a control group of healthy people.

Rosemarie Stein
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung
für Deutschland, 29 July 1983)

If there is no sign of improvement, tougher action is taken.

For instance, a doctor's certificate might be demanded for every day's absence due to "illness" (a certificate is normally needed only for absences of more than three days).

Advantages such as flexible working hours and splitting up holidays might be withdrawn.

The workshop does not think that a general alcohol ban can be enforced, it doubts in any case that it would do more good than an information campaign. But it does provide for individual bans on drinking in problem cases.

The company can also make the alcohol agree to join a self-help group or undergo therapy within or outside the company (on full pay and with a job guarantee provided he can prove attendance). If none of this helps, the company can cut his or her pay.

The works council, whose function it is to act as the staff advocate, has to do a fair bit of rethinking before agreeing that even a dismissal with a re-employment clause could help the alcoholic.

Journalists were told at a press conference it would be illusory to hope that such measures might stop drinking at work.

But the positive experience with the Schering model (other German companies are want to adopt it) has convinced the initiators that they are on the right track.

Justin Westhoff
(Der Tagesspiegel, 22 July 1983)

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company doctor, a member of the personnel department, a rehabilitation specialist of the health insurance and a member of the public relations department.

An information campaign on alcoholism was launched and the staff were told what the company intended to do about it.

Preventive information is one of the pillars of the Schering project. The other pillar is to offer help instead of punishment.

The workshop has clear-cut views on how to deal with the alcohol problem: it thinks little of the theory that alcoholics must learn to drink in a "controlled way" (neither does the German Anti-Addiction Centre).

The workshop thinks that anybody who becomes dependent on alcohol will be at lifelong risk even after drying out. Drinking in moderation only prolongs the agony, the workshop says.

The patient must be made to understand his problem, and that means realising that even the smallest sip could lead to a relapse.

At this stage the alcoholic is offered professional help, such as in a drying-out clinic, and promised that his job will be waiting for him afterwards.

He is also told dismissal might result from a refusal to take treatment.

Subsequent talks are usually also attended by the company doctor, a social worker and representatives of the works council.

In practical terms, this meant talking

■ ARCHAEOLOGY

Huge dig mounted for stilt house settlements



used school building in Hemmenhofen along Lake Constance as the archaeological headquarters for the project.

The state of Baden-Württemberg has also supplied the archaeological head of the team in the field, Dr Helmut Schlichterle, plus some of the specialised equipment. Everything else is to be financed by the DFG.

The high cost is accounted for by the fact that, apart from many unskilled diggers, the project will be staffed by three archaeologists and two technicians.

Backed by the Scientific Research Association (DFG) in Bad Godesberg at the rate of DM1m a year for a period of five to ten years, the project promises to be worth the money and effort.

The initial plan is for digging to go on in four places until 1988: a Middle Bronze Age settlement (around 1500 BC), the only known settlement of its kind north of the Alps; a similar settlement (1100-800 BC) near Bad Buchau; one of the oldest neolithic villages (around 4000 BC) in Hornstaad near Lake Constance; and a settlement dating back to 2500 BC near Presteracker in Bavaria.

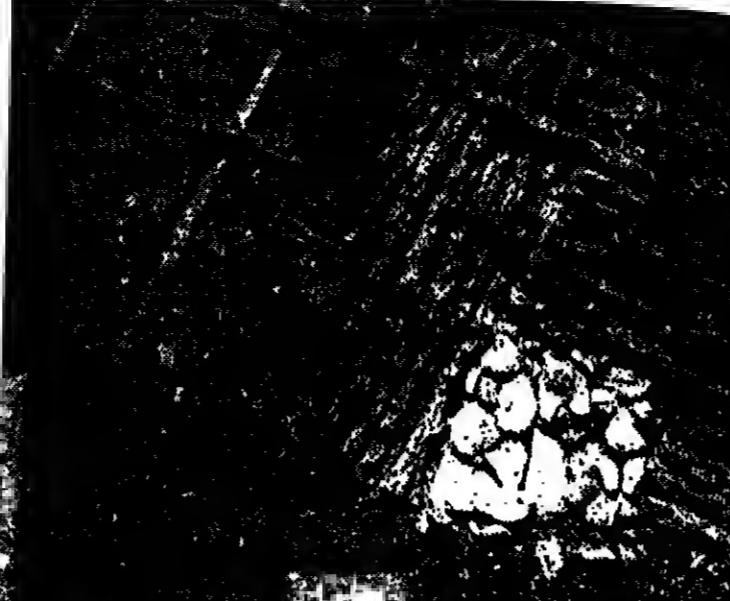
Baden-Württemberg's chief archaeologist, Dr Dieter Planck, is to act as coordinator.

The Baden-Württemberg State Monuments' Authority has provided a dis-

cussion paper which is also financed by the DFG, meant to support the archaeological work and will concern itself with wide-ranging research into the natural environment of the time. The project is headed by Professor Christian Strahm of the university's prehistory department.

The work of this group will provide important insights into a field that has increasingly attracted the attention of politicians: research into ecology and environmental change.

The researchers will concentrate on the interplay of economy and ecology — a modern problem that arose in the Neolithic and Bronze Ages when man established permanent crop-growing



Five thousand year old hut floor of parallel wooden beams uncovered in Upper Swabia. The piles of stones are where the oven was. The hut was about four metres.

(Photo: Landesdenkmalamt Baden-Württemberg)

settlements, wresting farmland from primeval forests.

The scientists will thus delve into the first major case of destruction of the environment.

It was 6,000 years ago that man first interfered with nature, destroyed its balance and so changed his environment.

Until then, he had lived in harmony with nature as a hunter and gatherer. Now, he tried his hand at farming and animal husbandry.

It was at that time that the nucleus of today's settlement areas was created along with a new landscape marked by cultivation.

The forests were cut down, land was put to pasture and crops and the first permanent dwellings were erected. All this meant that tons of thousands of trees had to be felled.

Plant life was destroyed or changed; woods were destroyed while other plants were cultivated.

The same happened to animals. Some were deprived of their natural habitat, some were chased away or exterminated and others that were deemed useful were domesticated.

Nature rebelled against this human interference. One-sidedly cultivated land soon became leached and barren.

Man was therefore forced to destroy more forests in a bid for more arable land.

The felling of trees on a mammoth scale led to soil erosion, a lowering of the water table and floods that forced man to seek new homes elsewhere. Scientists suspect that this also led to climatic changes.

The adverse effects all this had on the flora and fauna caused trouble for the settlers as well.

By exploring the damage to the environment thousands of years ago, the researchers hope to gather practical information on how to cope with today's ecological problem and arrive at a "sensible balance between necessary changes of the environment and the preservation of its substance."

Among the phenomena that occurred at that time were: progressive division of labour and specialisation, social differences among the villagers, the development from a clan operated enterprise under one roof to the smaller family unit and, later, the emergence of city or fortress-like settlement structures.

Archaeology alone is not enough when it comes to delving into issues of this nature. To get anywhere, the archaeologists must be assisted by scientists ranging from geologists via chemists and physicists all the way to botanists and zoologists.

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MODERN LIVING

State government clips the wings of police stool pigeons



They used to walk a tight-rope without the safety net of binding instructions. The decision was often left to the individual officer knew who men. There were no rules. Duties were often used for the fighting crime.

police would be most unlikely to such headway in many cases unless given the tip-off, especially in connection with narcotics of

Hesse has decided to issue blindfolds to end dubious practitioners are under orders to abide by new code in dealing with informants.

The botanists must stand still, seed, weed and other finds to help arrive at a new vegetation and economy of the

new regulations are the first of in Germany, and other Länder will keep an eye on their progress to see whether to adopt them too.

Zoologists must delve into the animal bones can tell them what environment supported what animal, what the level of the was, whether and how hunted and what changes were about by domestication and

The sum total of this scien-

nation will not only serve as

discipline of science but archaeologists interpret the

Other important fields deeply involved in archaeology search for carbon dating and radiocarbon dating (the science of determining intervals of time and environment in former periods by the sequence of and differ-

ence in growth rings in tree

work under cover, have with the underworld and divulge information that may later form the basis of proceedings.

In trafficking, a sector in which an

of conspiracy is commen-

is an area of crime in which the

informer is in his element. It seems to be taller-made for narcotics and, as Frankfurt prosecutor Harald Körner says:

There can be no gainsaying that an informer is the only way to

to the activities and environment of a criminal organisation.

The digs at Lake Constance a variety of bleachers (regions in environmental conditions and millions of animals and plants they are the habitat): a large edge of the Alps, a basin of marshes and a river valley is

cess of becoming a moor.

All this put together will reconstruction of prehistoric

The conditions for the of even the oldest artefacts

have to deal with when they

use undercover agents and re-

formers.

This has been established Baden-Württemberg project in 1979 — a project which continued a tradition in the began 50 years ago.

At that time, in the 1920s Baden-Württemberg achieved a position in archaeology by one Bronze Age and five Stone Age sites in a hitherto unknown area of preservation and state of preservation.

The state is now once more a trail blazer for German and international research.

The stilt house settlements those on firm ground provided in many fields with a make unique archaeological

not to be found anywhere else because that area is the Europe's earliest farming com-

Dr Schlichterle describes the "richest reservoir of finds anywhere."

Archaeology alone is not enough when it comes to delving into issues of this nature. To get anywhere, the archaeologists must be assisted by scientists ranging from geologists via chemists and physicists all the way to botanists and zoologists.

dies not give evidence because he has been assured he need not do so is not much use.

The police used to put the officer in charge of the case in the dock in the informer's stead. This is no longer enough to make a case stick in court.

Second-hand information will not be enough to get a prosecution against high-grade narcotics dealers defended by star barristers.

In Frankfurt 20 drug cases have been brought to a successful conclusion since 1976 by a police subterfuge that seemed to have overcome this difficulty.

Evidence was given by informants but they were out of sight in a closed box and taken to and from the court along underground tunnels.

Scrambler microphones were used to ensure that their voices could not be identified in the dock either.

Will the new regulations mean the police are virtually out of the running in dealing with drug offences? Frankfurt narcotics squad officers are emphatic they will not.

"The number of offenders brought to book has declined," says Joachim Schroers of the Hesse Justice Ministry, "but not because informants are no longer prepared to offer their services. It is because new methods of marketing drugs have been introduced."

H. H. Kaennerberg
(Die Welt, 29 July 1983)



Is anyone checking up on Frau Mustermann?
(Photo: dpa)

that it will be possibly to mechanically read the new cards, says Joachim Hertel of the Federal Data Protection Department in Bonn.

That will make it possible to check many more ID cards at the border. Will it then be possible to store and retrieve data to check when and where people go abroad?

The ID Card Bill does not supply an answer, says Herr Hertel. It will depend on how the police use their powers.

Technically the storage of such extensive data presents no problems, he adds. It can be done. Whether it ought to be done is another matter.

Data protection officials are adamant that data ought not to be stored when the people whose identity is checked are not on the police wanted lists.

A special problem in this context is posed by the CID's observation techniques. Plain-clothes police officers are known to check anyone who comes into contact with a suspect or happens to be at a location that is under observation.

The new ID card will enable them to probe deep into the life of completely innocent people who just happen to be around when the police are checking someone or somewhere.

Herr Hertel readily admits that the implications are still under discussion. Changes may yet be made, he says.

Heinz Tutt
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 29 July 1983)

Two lines of computerised letters and figures at the bottom of the card can be read by a computer. The first line reads: IDD, followed by the holder's name.

IDD, the Ministry explains, merely stands for Identification Document Deutschland, the assumption being that it is guilty of the offence he is accused of. They decline to supply information about the behaviour of an informant, where he can be found, or may even claim that an informant

The second line consists entirely of